The Kansas treason prisoners, after four months' close configement in miserable tents and shanties, with a detachment of troops to guard them, and being kept for eight menths longer under heavy bonds-and, in the case of several of them, an ar rest while on their way to the East, and a forcible recenveyance to Kansas to the great damage and interruption of their business-have, at last, been discharged on a nolle prosequi.

Who is to recompense these gentlemen for having been made, through the agency of the United States Government, and by the connivance, if not the direct procurement, of the Administration at Washington, the victims of what this nolle prosequi admits to have been a miserable Pro-Slavery political trick ? In fact, Mr. Buchanan's Administration, by continuing in office Chief Justice Lecompte, whom even Pierce had the decency to supersede, may be considered as having assumed the responsibility of this syretched and disgraceful political maneuver. Nor has the nolle prosequi been entered for nothing. Not only is great credit to be taken for the Border Ruffians in not trying and hanging, as well as arresting and imprisoning these parties, but their discharge is to be made a pretext for the discontinuance of all the indictments for murder, robbery and arson hanging ever Buchanan's chief office holders in Kansas.

#### THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

# MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FLIGHT OF GEN. WALKER

HIS ARRIVAL AT NEW-ORLEANS.

His Army of 260 Men with him. LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

New-Granada gives Great Britain an Island.

THE ILLINOIS COMING TO NEW-YORK. NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 28, 1757.

The steamship Empire City is coming up the river from New-York on the 18th inst., via Havana. She connected at the latter port with the steamship Granada from Aspinwall, and brings the California

mails and passengers of May 5. The steamship Illinois left Aspinwall on the 19th inst. for New-York, with the California mails and pas-

pengers, and about \$2,000,000 in specie. Among the passengers on board the Empire City are General William Walker and staff, who have aban-

doned the field of operations in Central America. General Walker capitulated on the 1st of May to

Captain Davis, of the United States sloop-of-war St. Marys, and with his staff and 260 men, the remains of his army, were brought to Panama by the St. Marys. The Costa Ricans were not known in the articles of capitulation.

The Government of New Granada has ceded an island in the Bay of Papama to England in settlement of the McIntosh claim, which had nearly caused a war between the two nations. SECOND DISPATCH.

The steamship Empire City reached her wharf at 7 c'clock this evening. Ten thousand people were present to receive Gen. Walker, who was accompanied by C.-l. Jacques, Mr. Pitcher and Mr. Turner, Agent of the Associated Press, in a carriage to the St. Charles Hotel, where Gen. Walker made a speech, expressing his thanks for the splendid reception given him, saying that, in the mass before him, he recognized the American love of liberty, and assuring them that victory was still sure.

The greatest excitement prevails in the city, and the St. Charles Hotel is besieged by thousands anxious and eager to see and hear the General. He was obliged to speak twice before the crowd was satisfied.

The California papers received discredit the story of General Crabbe's defeat and execution.

General Walker surrendered because Captain Davis signified his intention of seizing the schooner Granada,

which held his (Walker's) reserve. General Walker was kept a close prisoner by the United States Commodore at Panama, notwithstanding The terms of capitulation which allowed him and hi

officers their liberty, and gave them the privilege of retaining their side-arms. Lieut. Strain died at Aspinwall on the 15th inst. The California news, though two days later, is unim-

The dates from Havana are to the 24th inst., but the advices received therefrom are uninteresting.

LATER FROM SANTA FE.

Sr. Louis, Wednesday, May 27, 1857. The Santa Fe mail has arrived but the news is not

of an important nature. The Indian depredations in March were unusually extensive. Judge Baird is aunounced as a candidate for Congress in opposition to the present delegate Mr.

Col. Bennerville had started on an expedition against the Apaches of the Gila.

# LARGE FIRE AT ADDISON, N. Y.

Appison, Wednesday, May 27, 1857. An extensive fire occurred in this village this morning, by which a large portion of it, on the south side of the Canisteo River, was destroyed. The fire commenced in a cabinet maker's shop, and burned twentysine dwelling-houses and places of business. The loss has not been exactly ascertained, but is probably \$30,000. Partly insured.

THE CINCINNATI SOCIETY.

Boston, Wednesday, May 27, 1857.

The Cincinnati Society at their meeting to-day chose the following officers: Hamilton Fish of New-York, President: Charles S. Davis of Portland, Vice-President: Joseph W. Scott of New-Jersey, General Treasurer: Thomas McEwen, Secretary-General; John H. Markland, Assistant Secretary-General; John H. Markland, Assistant General-Treasurer.

At the barquet held at the United States Hotel in the evening, sentiments were responded to by the

the evening, semtiments were responded to by the President, by ex-President Franklin Pierce, and by

# IMPORTANT CASE DECIDED.

Boston, Wednesday, May 27, 1857.

In the U. S. Circuit Court, before Judge Curtis, the tase of Edwin M. Chaffee agt. The Boston Belting Company, a suit prosecuted by Horace H. Day, is the name of Chaffee, to recover \$100,000 of the Boston Belting Company, by Jacobse 100,000 of the Boston Balting Company, for damages for an infringement of Chaffee's patent—was decided in favor of the Boston Belting Company, and against the claims of Mr. Day. Bfr. Jencks of Khode Island, was counsel for Mr. Day, and Messrs. Cheate and Durant, counsel for the Beston Belting Company.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL BILL. Boston, Wednesday, May 27, 1857. The Senate to-day refused to pass the Hoosac Tun-

The Senate to-day remed to pass the flower the Governor's veto.

The National Society of Cincinnati, met here to-day. Delegates were present from all the State Societies, except that of South Carolina. The Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New-York, President of the Society, occupies the chair. A grand banquet is to take place this evening.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The Mail Train from the South ran off the track on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad last night. The engine as d tender were smashed, and the engineer and freman were seriously injured, the former, beside being much bruised, lost an ear and had biscollar bone broken. The passengers were uninjured. The mail arread is the first passengers were uninjured. The bone broken. The passengers were uninjured. The double quick the mail arrived in this city about 11 o'clock this morning. Urbara Citizen.

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 27, 1857.
An official letter from Cape de Verds says, the crops here, though not abundant, are sufficient to keep the people from actual Capt. More than 20,000 inhabitants in the Islands and Archipelago had fallen victims och lets.

The Commissioner of Patents at the request of the American Guano Company, is distributing (the transmission at the expense of recipients) parcels of Guano from Baker's Island in the Pacific, with the object of determining its economical value as compared with

other manures.

The President will remove to his Summer residence, the Soldier's Home, four miles from Washington, early in July, and occupy Dr. King a house by invitation of the Beard of Directors of the Military Asylum, of which General Scott is President.

Colonel McMullen was this morning commissioned as Gevernor of Washington Territory.

General Scott is here on business connected with the

A SUSPICIOUS VESSEL. A SUSPICIOUS VESSEL.

Washington, Wednesday, May 27, 1857.

A bark, with the name "Mary Cobb, New-York,"
painted en her stern, has been anchored at Gardner's
Island, near Piney Point, at the mouth of the Poto mac, for more than a week, and, so far as known, there has been no communication between her and either shore. Sounds of heavy hammering are daily

heard on board, and there are some sus being ergaged in some illegal business. NEW SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

some suspicions of her

NEW SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, May 27, 1857.

FIFTH DAY—AFTENDOON SESSION.

Dr. Ross of Tennessee spoke at length in defense of Slavery. He quoted largely from his letters to Mr. Barner, and stigmatized the course of action of the various General Assemblies on the Slavery question as unmitigated towards. as unmitigated nonsense.

as unmitigated nonsense.

SIXTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The report of the Committee on Psalmody relating to the restoration of congregational singing was accepted and referred to the Judicial Committee.

Mr. Tillotson, Delegate from the General Association of Connecticut, presented a resolution from that body relative to the resolution of the General Assembly of last year on terms of correspondence.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of the report of the Committee on Education.

LOSS OF GOVERNMENT MONEY.

Washington, Wednesday, May 27, 1857.

The Charleston Courier learns by an arrival at that port from Indian River, Florida, that about the 12th inst. Major Dashiel, Paymaster in the Army, in attempting to land from a schooner came near drowning and lost overboard, \$23,000 intended for the payment of the troops in Florida.

THE WOODS AT DENNISVILLE, N.J., ON FIRE PHILABELFHIA, Wednesday, May 27, 1837.

A fire has been raging in the woods, near Dennisville, Cape May County, New-Jersey, since Monday, doing great damage. The people are using every exertions to extinession. tions to extinguish it.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 27, 1857.

George Lawrence, a boarder at the Fort Orange Hotel, on Broadway, in this city, was found dead in his bed this morning. During the night the gas pipe in his room burst, and he was suffocated, it is supposed, in his sleep.

KENTUCKY POLITICS. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, May 27, 1857.

The American Convention at Lagrange have nominated the Hon. Humphrey Marshall for reflection to

Congress.

Two of the persons indicted by the Grand Jury for on the participating in the late riot in this city have been arcested and committed to jail.

#### SUICIDE.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, May 27, 1857.

James Jorr, whose residence is in Beekman street. New-York, cut his throat here to-day. He is still liv-ing, but his recovery is considered doubtful. He is thought to be irsane.

#### SCENES AT THE MINT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Риплавелента, Мау 27, 1857.

The worshipers of Mammon have been in coxclave for two days. The United States Mint serves all the purposes of a temple; for there the priests have been pouring out blessings, in the shape of new cents, upon the thousands whose faith has led them thither with bags full of old coppers, Spanish quarters and shillings and sixpences, to exchange for the new coin. Both days have been exceedingly hot, and it was an interesting sight to see old men and young men, politicians of every school and party, men of piety and others of basest notoriety, all meeting upon one common platform, to worship their god in his sacred temple. Hundreds of these devotees, leaded with burdens which appeared grievous to be borne, dripping with perspiration. throwing aside all their denominational prejudices and party peculiarities, and meeting upon such a common and easily-defined platform, for united de-

You may easily anticipate, however, that all this was but a general conglomeration of the citizens

Philadelphia scrambling for quantities of the new cent. I have been credibly informed that through out the two days, from 9 o'clock a. m. till 3 o'clock p. m., two millions of cents have been distributed, the efficers performing that duty taking but on minute and a half to accommodate each applicant The coin was distributed at two windows which meet the eye of the visitor on entering the Mint. Over one of these windows is the notice, "CENTS FOR CENTS;" ever the other, "CENTS FOR SILVER." Notwithstanding the facilities for accommodating customers, three times the number that got serves were compelled to retire, which many of them, with their heavy bags, did very reluctantly. All the beg-gars in Philadelpaia seemed to be around the Mint, and persons who had been fortunate enough to get their cents and come away, were sure to be b sieged upon gaining the street. One old woman accested me, although I had no bundle or bag, and implered me to give her "one of the cints;" she fellowed me in hope, and I rewarded her faith with one of the old cents, which she received with be-coming humility, and stated that it wasn't the pinny she wanted, but it was all for the sake of the

In the manufacture of this coin, there are engaged one hundred hands, being the whole force of the Mint. The dies are fixed in nine presses, each of which throws off relicents per minute; at this rate working for six hours per diem, without interrup-tion, the sum is \$2,756 40 in cents per day. Previous to receiving the impression the coin is passed through a machine called a mill, which is fed by a woman, for the purpose of forming the rim around the edge. This mill is capable of putting rims on three various coins at the same moment There are five of these mills in the impression de-

par ment.

The Director has deemed it necessary to suspend the exchange for the new ceat for a few days, and accordingly has posted a notice on the door as Application for the new cent will not be received for a few

People, however, do not stay to read this notice. and with their bags in hand they proceed until stopped by the door-keeper, who informed your in-former that "the cry is, still they come."

stepped by the door-keeper, who informed your arformer that "the cry is, still they come."

Stave Carcium Basses, There was a good deal of sex eitement in Mechanicsburg and vicinity, on These day last, caused by an attempt on the part of fice Kestneksans, accompanied by a Deputy Marshal from Cinciunal, to access a furifive slave named Addison. They need a deceast upon the colon, which is about a noile from M-schanic-burg, early in the morning, but Addison, in the mounting had taken refore in the loft, through a hole bardy smilicent to admit his hugbedly he being a remarkably large and stout negro. Sone one of the Kentnecky gentlemen mounted the ladder with a double barreled run in hand, to ascend to the loft. He had sentecly got his head and shoulders though the hole when Addison fired upon him, the hall striking the girn in front of the Kentneckans breast and gle scal off, which saved his life. This reception caused the chewlrons Kentnekian to descend the lodder a good deal faster than he west up and finding that he was not killed fired up the hole through the roof, and retreated from the house. By this time the courage of the pasty last fairly occured out at the ends of their fregers, and no further attempt was made to ascend the loft. These tacts were soon known in the lit we, when quite a crowd came out and the Kentnekian and Decayty Marshal left the neighborhood in the town, when quite a crowd came out and the Ken-tuckians and Deputy Marshal left the neighborhood in double quick time, and have not since returned.—

### ANOTHER STARTLING TRAGEDY.

ELDER PRATT, THE MORMON, KILLED.

# Seduction of a Wife in California,

She Deserts her Husband-Steals away her Children, and is Sealed as the Ninth Concubine to her Debaucher.

From The St. Louis Democrat, May 25. We have to record to-day another painful narrative of Mormon iniquity, seduction and villainy, followed up in this instance, however, as it will be seen, by a summary vengeance from the injured husband. account which we publish below is taken from The Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer, and gives in brief the facts of the case pretty much as they have occurred. From The Fort Smith Herold and The New-Orleans Bulletin we also have confirmation of the whole story, up to the last act in the drama, the tragic death of Elder Pratt, the Mermon Apostle. Thus it will be seen what utter ruin and devastation has been wrought in a virtuous family by the designing arts of a saintly scoundrel and the lures of a false and licentious faith. Here is what The Van Buren Intelligencer records of the termination of this affair:

"TRAGICAL.
"It is with regret that we have to chronicle the homicide, committed in our vicinity on Wednesday last, by Mr. Hector H. McLean, late of San Francisco, California, upon the person of a Mormon preacher. More than all do we deplore the melancholy affair that led to its commission. The deceased, whose name was Parley Parker Pratt, was a man of note among the Mormons, and judging from his diary and his letter to Mrs. McLean, he was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and ability. He had been a preacher and missionary of the Mormons at San Francisco. California twhere he made the acquaintance of "TRAGICAL. cisco, California, where he made the acquaintance of Mrs. McLean, whom he induced to embrace the Mor-

She was at that time living with her husband, "She was at that time living with her husband, Hector H. McLean; they were happy and prosperous notif she made the acquaintance of Prati and em-braced the Mormon faith. She is the mether of three children by McLean, two boys and a girl, and seems to be an intelligent and interesting lady; converses finerally, and with incre grace and ease than most ladies. About two years ago, and soon after she be-caure a convert to Mormonism, she made an attempt to abduct two of her children to Utah, but was de-tected and prevented by her brother, who was then in California and residing with his brother-in-law, Mr. forms and residing with his brother-in-law, Mr. can. She soon after, however, found means to e with said. Pratt to Salt Lake, where, it is said,

chope with shift Pratt to Sair Lake, where, it is said, the became his ninth wife.

After the elopement of Mrs. McLean, her parents, who reside near New-Olleans, wrote to Mr. McLean, in California, to send the children to them. He did so. Several months after this, Mr. McLean received news that his wife had been to her father in New-Orleans, and eloped with the two youngest children. He mmediately left San Francisco for New-Orleans, and on arriving at the house of his father-in-law, he learned from them that Mrs. McLean had been there, and after a printification of the convert here for me about mother. from them that Mrs. McLean had been there, and after an incificatual effort to convert her father and mother to Mormonism, she pretended to abandon it herself, and so far obtained the confidence of her parents, as to induce them to entrust her in the City of New-Or-leans with the children; but they soon found she had betrayed their confidence and cloped with the chil-

They then wrote to McLean in San Francisco, who, "They then wrote to McLean in San Francisco, wan, upon the receipt of their letter, went to New-Orleans, and, learning from them the above facts in relation to the affair, immediately started in pursuit of his children. He went to New-York and then to St. Louis. While in St. Louis he learned that the woman and children were in Houston, Texas. On his arrival in Houston, he found that his wife had left some time before his arrival, to join a large party of Mormons on route for Utab. He then returned to New-Orleans and from there to Fort Gibeon, in the Cherokee Nation with the expectation of intercepting his wife and chil

with the expectation of intercepting his wife and children at that point.

"On arriving at Fort Gibson, and while there, he found letters in the Post-Office to his wife from Pratt, some of which were mailed at St. Louis, and others at Flint Post-Office, Cherokee Nation. We are mable to give the contents of these letters with particularity, but they centained the fact that McLean was on the leckout for her and the children, and that they were betrayed by the apostates and gentiles, and advising her to be cautious in her movements, and not to let heiself be known only to a few of the saints and elders. McLean then, upon affidavit made by himself, obtained a writ from the United States Commissioner at this place for their arrest, and succeeded in getting them arrested by the United States Marshal. They were brought to this place for trial, and, after an examination before the Commissioner, were discharged.

"Pratt, as soon as released, mounted his horse and left the city. McLean soon after obtained a horse and stated in pursuit, and overtook Pratt about eight mi es from the city and shot him. Fratt died in about two hours after receiving the womat. Thes is a plain marnative of the facts, as we heard them from the most reliable resources, which we give to our readers with out en ment as we well the wears, unable to do so able resources, which we give to our readers with with justice to all parties. But deeply do we sympa thize with McLean in the unfortunate condition is which Mornon vinainy and fanaticism has placed

a in the verify where the tragedy occurred, we in the fellowing from The Fort Smith Herald of

" ONE MORMON LESS!

None more Widows!! Also for the Micmon Prophet!! If they had power to raise the dead, Parley, raise thyself!!!!
"We learn that on examination of P. P. Pratt be-

fore the United States Commissioner, he was dis charged, and that while on his way to the hills to

charged, and that while on his way to the hills to make good his escape from an enraged community and an abused and highly aggravated husband, he was shot and is now dead. It is well—we are pleased to see that such men, not men, demons, pursuing such a course, cannot wish impanity come into car midst in Arkansas, and advecate their unholy, diabolical doctrine, and go away unpunished.

We know, but care not, that we will be censured by some for rejeicing over the untimely death of a luman being who has been launched, unprepared, into the presence of his God hat we hold it to be much better that this Mormon elder should be thus launched, than that he should be spared to cause the ruin of hundreds, and perhaps thousands of his follow-beings by leading them astray and getting them under ings by leading them astray and getting them under a clutches of Mormonism, there to practice crime to every chape—there to forget and even abandou I directored the God that made them, and by whom they live and move—there to worship and de homag to a denien in human form; and to obey his dictate even to the killing of a brother—we say it is of wastl

even to the killing of a brother—we say it to of vasily more importance that the lives of all such men as Pratt should, of ware, he put an end to, than that he should be permitted to be instrumental in damning the usands of others with him.

We do not wish to be understood as advocating the open, willful and deiberate violation of law, in shooting at I taking away life; but there are cases where crime is known to have beer committed—where the crime is known to have beer committed—where w is too lame and cannot reach them, and where a significantly can have to redress or satisfaction by law and the case before us is one of that d, and a very significant done, two.

In addition to the foregoing, we have been placed possession at some of the letters from Elder Frant to wintin after she had returned from Salt Lake, in

when the get the children from their custody in New-tlears. She had accorded a so doing and field to cans. The letter is addressed "Mrs. Lacy R. Parker, by P. Parker Pratt, from near Fort Galsson, Claricker Nation —dated April 14, 1857. "Date Electron." McLear is a St. Louis, he has

offered a reward for your discovery, or your childre or n.e. The apostates have betrayed me and you. had to get away on foot, and leave all to save myse if you came to Fert Gibson you can have a mossen and send but to Kiley Perryman's mill on the Arkans River, twenty-five miles from text Ginson, and let him inquire for Wastington N. Gook, Mormon mis-sionary, and when he has found bim he will room tell where elder. Pratt. Parket is. Do not let your chil-dren et my felse a know that I am, in this region, or

he strictest charge of loop use in.

If you setd a messager to Perryman's mill for lifer Cook in order to his me, send a note addressed to Washington N. Cook. Everybedy knows the lace. He may live a few miles distant, but the folks.

Ricy Perryman's mill know where he is. And if the cook is made such that the folks of the brade sendilo had it results immediately can be made such by that it results immediate.

Other letters we may, perhaps, publish to-morrow, together with some further particulars, as the lateness of the heur and the want of space compels us to withhold them at present.

#### MORMONISM.

A LETTER FROM WILLIAM SMITH, BROTHER OF JOSEPH, THE PROPHET.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune WARREN, Pa., May 19, 1857.

In looking over the affairs relating to Utah, and the development of the corruption of the Mormon people, it may not be amiss to remind the public once again of the petition that was drawn up by myself and signed by many citizens of the State of Illinois, and seut to Washington at the time when Utah was recognized as a Territory, in which petition were set forth clearly and plainly the facts in regard to the treasonable designs of the Mormons against the United States Government; also the fact that these Mormons purposed establishing the doctrines of Polygamy, all of which statements the leading Mormons positively and peremptorily denied. The charges that are now preferred against Brigham Young and the Mormons generally, by ex-Justice Drummond and others, from Utah, are so confirmatory of what was then published upen Mormon doings, that we presume the Government and public will not longer dispute our statement as set forth in said petition, which may now be found on the files of the Congressional journals for 1851. Also, the statement made by Mr. Drummond in his letter of resignation, of the manner in which the late Secretary of the Territory, A. W. Babbit, was murdered on the plains by a band of Mormons. I verily believe, also, the statement that other offi-

cers and friends to the Government have been in a most cruel and murderous manner put out of the way by these Mormons, as such action is in strict keeping with their character. I will here remark, also, that all the plans for this Mermon treason against the Government were laid in the councils at Nauveo, previous to the expulsion of the Saints from the State of Illinois—an expulsion caused by the wicked doings of the corrupt Danite leaders, in-cluding robberies and murders. While the Mor-mons were yet at Nauvoo, Brigham Young took the incipient steps toward the organization of the Dan-ite banditti, by administering to such Mormons as be could influence an oath that, from that time forward, they would be the persistent enemies of the United States Government, and the Gentiles generally. Since their removal from Illinois, they have added the Danite and other treasonable oaths and covenants, binding still stronger and stronger the confederacy of traiters in their new and far-off Land of Zion, in the Valley of the Mountains.

I have no doubt whatever of the truth of the charges against the Mormon people of having com-mitted the most wanton and cruel murders in the disguise of Indians; and if the spirits of their victims now sleeping in their graves at Nauvoo could but speak to the world they would reveal tales of cruelty and herrer which would make the people stand aghast and cause these murdererous, Mermon rebels to quake with fear, and possibly to

Tree oil at the contemplations of their own wickedness.

I have good reasons for believeing that my brother,
Samuel H. Smith, died of poison in Nauvoo, administered by order of Brigham Young and Willard Richards, only a few weeks subsequent to the unlawful mourder of my two other brothers, Joseph and Hyrum Smith, while incarcerated in Carthage isil. Several other persons who were presumed to stand between Brigham Young and the accomplish-ment of his ambitious and wicked designs mysteri-ously disappeared from Nauvocabout the same time, and have never since been heard from. Arvine Hodge, a young woman, was murdered in

a most shocking manner within ten or fifteen yards a most shocking manner within ten or litteen yards of Brigham Young's house. This was done, as the Mormons themselves admitted, to prevent some de-velopments coming out in exposure of Brigham's guilty connection with a banditti of murderers and guilty connection with a banditi of murderers and counterfeiters, who, in those days of flourishing Mern enism, ranged along the Mississippi River from St. Lonis, Mo., to Galens, Illinois. Also, Brigham Yeang, in connection with John Taylor, A. Lyman, P. F. Pratt, E. Snow, H. C. Kimball Geo, A. Smith, W. Weodruff, Orson Hide, Willard Richards (now dead), Hesea Stout, Orson Pratt (killed a few days ago), and others known as the principal leaders of the Mormons, were the founders of the secret Danite banditti, or "destroying angels," as they are called by the Mormons. In regard to designs of these Mormons to rob and plunde predations upon the General Government—to hoax, fool, and to gull money out fool, and to gull money out of them under various pretenses, I testify that I have heard Mormon pretenses. I testify that I have heard atornions local and talk of these designs in Nauvoo, previous to their leaving for the Salt Lake Valley and have also often heard Mormons talk openly of their deigns in robbing the Gentiles and of putting to death lissenting Mormons; and that also, when they go among Indians, they would lead them on to the shaughter of the men, women and children of the American people. Suffice it to say, that in presenting to Congress my remonstrance to these view of Mormons at the time I have mentioned, I greatly

endangered my life.

I escaped the penalty of the Danite law, which is death; but the Mormons robbed me of all my property—confiscated everything I possessed, including a library of valuable books; also, valuable manuscripts and records of Church history prepared for the press. One of these manuscripts Orson Pratt, a leading Danite, published in England, which has since been extensively circulated in Europe and various parts of the United States.

The terrible measures resorted to by the Destroy-

ing Angels (Danites), in visiting their vengeane upon their fees, should open the eyes of the people this country, and keep them on guard for their dety. These demon Danites are constantly on the

alert for their prey.

In conclusion, permit me to say that I am not a Mormon. The treachery, corruption and murderous practices of the leaders of the Mormon Church long since disgusted me with a dectrine which produces such results, and as a matter of course I left the heaven-defying traitors, as every honest man should do, and leave the guilty swretches to suffer the fate which they so richly merit, and which is certain soorer or later to overtake them. The guilty and treasonable oath which the 40,000 or 50,000 Mormons now in the Salt Lake Valley and many others scattered in all parts of the country, have taken upon themselves at the hands of Brigham Young and the Danite followers, read as fol

We quote from Increase Van Dusen's Expose, of the netotions spiritual wife endowment of the Mormans, as practiced by Brigham Young and his acemplices in crime and villainy. Page 26 and 27

You do solmnly swear in the presence of Almighty God. His hely angels and these witnesses, that you will svenge the blood of Joseph Smith on this nation, and teach the same to your children and that you will from this time henceforth and forever begin and courty out heatilities against the nation, to keep the same intent a profound secret, now and forever, so help you field."

help you God.

Again. We quote from page 57, "Sixth d
of the Temple," of said Mormon endowment: We quote from page 57, "Sixth degree

of the Temple, of said Mormon endowment:

Mormon, though you have eaten of the bread of
life, you are still liable not only to the natural but to
an eternal death. But such can only befall you
through faithlessness to your eath of initiation, for
otherwise you are superior to all mortal sin. Barray
man oarn and you hang for all time and burn for all
eternity, for in such case no power can shield you
from the vergeance of the brotherhead and the punsiment of hell! But honor it to the end and no crime Elder George Burgess there, and return, but you must state in the note where you can be found, and Kider (ook will probable call an you before he can have time to see me, as I may be some days fourney away, for I don't much expect you at Fort Gibson, or I don't be borned as a must to the usual place. Elder Cock knows all, and you can trust him with all necessary information. When I know that you and not! Be true to Mormonism and no species of false.

hood can affect you. Against a Mormon you must never fight, against a Mormon you must never swear. Your words must comfort them—your money must succor them. As judges you must deliver them—as juriors, acquit them—as brothers and sisters, live and die for them. You must exalt them into all offices which they cover; you must abandon clan, kin and country for their sake; and in fine, you must make Mormenism and everything that affects its interests the great aim and object of your life. And now go the great aim and object of your life. And now go forth upon your mission and be this your motto:

Let me bonor it well:
Yor to keep it is heaven,
And to break it is hell.
Such was Mormonism in Nauvoo, Illinois—and

such is Mormonism in Utah.

Respectfully,

Brother of Joseph Smith, the murdered patric
of the Mormon Church. WILLIAM SMITH.

LAND SALES AT FORT DODGE.

Those who never attended a public sale of Governnept Lands, will get a little idea of the modus operand from the following letter, written by Gen. Van Ant werp to the Gate City, of Keokuk. Its information will be of interest, also, to the general reader:

Correspondence of The Gate City. FORT DODGE, May 9, 1857. GENTLEMEN: You and your readers may like per bape to know something of the Public Land Sales in progress here. They commenced on Monday last and the receipts for the week ending to day, are some thing over \$125.000, being at the rate of nearly \$21.000 per day. The lands are offered, at auction, to the per day. The lands are offered, at auction, to the nighest hidder, in 80 acre tracts; and this amount of eales, daily, keeps the entire force of both offices Register's and Receiver's, principals as well as elerks Register's and Receiver's, principals as well as clerks—of the latter there are two in each—very constantly occupied. For every tract sold an application is signed by the purchaser in the Register's office, and on payment of the money to the Receiver he issues his receipt to correspond with it. The number of receipts issued daily is about 200; and this together with the taking in and proper disposal of the \$20,000 or more, is a good day's work.

The number of bidders present here now is not very great—probably 150 in all—but they represent quite a tumber of the different States, including some from the extreme south—"Talladega County, Alabama," especially, I heard cry out occasionally as the residence of the purchaser, when a tract is "knocked down." New-England, New-York and Pennsylyania,

the purchaser, when a tract is "knocke New-England, New-York and Pennsylvania

down." New-England, New-York and Pennsylvania, have each their fair proportion among the crowd; but the largost porchasers, I think, hail from Indiana, Illines. Ohio and lowa.

The bidding has been decidedly brisk thus far, and competition runs quite high every day. I think that as much as half the land sold has gone off at \$1.25 per acre; it runs up very frequently beyond \$1.50, and reaches occasionally as high a figure as from \$2.50 to \$2.85 per acre—the latter being the highest price vet paid during the present sale.

These sales, be it berne in mind, are for eash, land warrants being inapplicable for locations at a public sale, and only so for private entry, after the public sale, and only so for private entry, after the public sales shall have been concluded.

The lands, too, sold during the present week, with these yet to be offered, are by no means the choice lands of the district. The nearest of them to Fort Dedge are some 30 miles off, and the most remote from 70 to 75 miles. They lie north-east from here, 30 miles borth from the road to Dubnque, and reach quite up to the Minnesota line. They are almost who ly miles north from the road to Duonque, and reach quite up to the Micnesota line. They are almost who,ly destinate of timber, and have as yet no settlers upon them. Yet these are the lands now being sold for earls at the rates above named; and after the public sales, all that may be left of them will be swept like an avalanche with land werrants—provided there is not then again competition to run them up over \$1.25 earls says in which event land warrants will still be per acre, in which event land warrants will still be ruled out. Holders of the latter, you perceive, there-fore, stand rather a slim chance of securing choice

lands, as things now go.

The question is frequently asked, why it is that land warrants are not received, always for the amount of acres they call for, respectively, and the cross in price, if any, allowed to be paid in cash. Will you please copy into your paper the inclosed letter, from the Commissioner of the General Land offlee, upon the country. It was addressed as will be seen, to the the Commissioner of the General Land office, upon that point? It was addressed, as will be seen, to the officers at Fort Des Moines, where that course was pursued, and many hundreds of entries made in that way. They are, according to the Commissioners' letter, all illegal, which will lead to a vast amount of difficulty and trouble, before the matter can be adjusted. Here, fortunately, we adopted from the commencement of our duties, the course indicated by the Commissioner, in the inclosed letter, as the proper one—though it gave rise to no little complaint at first.

#### THE NEWBIRGH, TRAGEDY. From The Pittsburgh Post of May 26.

From The Pittsburgh Post of May 28.

Although the efforts of Coroner Fenton of Newburgh, N. Y., have been unceasing in endeavoring to have recognized the body of the murdered female, found in a field near this town some weeks since, they have as yet proved unavailing, and the murder is still enstrouded in mystery. We published some days ago an accurate destription of the lady, to which was appended an anonymous note infinanting that the murdered woman had friends in this city. The description, we believe, was published in all of the city papers, so that her friends, if she had any here, could not have failed to see it. However, no one in this city has signified to Coroner Fenton, by letter or otherwise, anything that may lead to the discovery of who the murdered female is.

On Saturday last we received a note from Coroner Fenton, inclosing the original of the subjoined (which

losing the original of the subjoined (which We visited some of the Daguerrian galleries yesterday, but could find no picture that answered he description. We give the anenymous note or im et literatum :

JOHN W. FINTON: - Dear Sir : -doubtless, you will find a lore as to who the numbered lady is, by examining the pictures a scertain dayscribar sellery in Fittingh.

In case you should find a resemblance to the young lady, and he picture happen to be an ambrotyne -just ask the artist. If persons name is not "Emms G. Pasters" of Harrisburgh. Yours Truly

The anenymous note above may be all a shain gotten up for the purpose of still further exciting the public curiosity; but it may also have been written in a spirit of anxiety to aid in the discovery of who the nurdered female is. Perhaps, it has been suggested, her friends are aware of her antimely end, but from feelings of delicacy refrain from making themselves known. Still, the people of Newburgh are very anxious about the matter, and desire to have it cleared anxious about the matter, and desire to have it clear up in some way. Any information touching the ide-tity of the body can be left at this office, or sent tohn W. Fenton, Coroner, Newburgh, New-York.

More Murden,-Another murder has occurred scarring evidence of cool deliberation—of having been expetrated for money. Fortunately the proofs of the same in this new "quarry case" admit of no cavil; act, unfortunately, the deceased has no surviving empanion to afford the slightest clue for a detection. on Saturday morning the body of a man, who must have been killed and thrown there some days previ-only, was found to have risen to the sur-face of a pond of about eight feet depth, in the stone face of a pond of about eight feet depth, in the stone quarry at the foot of Hempstead street. Four stabs were upon his person, each of which would alone have been fatal, and an additional mortal wound, inflicted by a blow with some blunt instrument, was on the pesterior part of the head. Two of the stabs penetrated the right lung and the other two were in the pit of the stomach. His peckets were turned inside out: a dirk, which he had worn, was found beneath the living of his coat, apparently having slipped through a hole in the pocket. Nothing which could indicate his name was found; nor could he be identified at the inquest. He was dressed in mixed gray pants and coat, fine muslin shirt with finely plaited bosom, twiled compten flannel undershirt, line cotton socks. ccat, fine muslin shirt with finely plaited bosom, twifted compton flannel undershirt, fine cotton socks, and stout shoes. On his right arm was pricked in ink the figure of a heart transfixed with an arrow, and the same on the back of the hand. On the arm was also mother figure resembling a basket of flowers, or a ctewn. His countenance and general appearance indicated intelligence and respectability.

[St. Looks Democrat, 25th.

From Sioux Ciry.—The regular packet Omaha arrived on Saturday evening, and Mr. J. Jewett Wilcox, the popular clerk, has furnished us with some interesting items, and memoranda of the trip, by which it appears that she made the quickest time ever recorded in that trade. Her time from this city to Sioux City is ten days, and, recrease, five days. Distance over two thousand five hundred miles running time less than fifteen days, including stoppages, lying by of nights, &c. The document referred to is as follows. Omaha left St. Louis May 6; reached Sioux City on the 18th, having lost two days by wind; running time the 18th, having lost two days by wind; running time 10 days. Next morning went on to Logan, 15 miles above, and discharged balance of freight; came back bove, and discharged balance of freight; came back t 10 a.m. Steamer Florence passed up the day be-cre, bound for Fort Randell. Found Stoux City as all of health life. fire, bound for Fort Randell. Found Stoux City as-rail of bustle, life and business as ever. Spring has commenced spreading her garb of green upon the hills and valleys, and the patches of snow have nearly all disappeared. Winter has finally left, and trees are making preparations to "leave" (though in a different form. The energetic citizens of Sioux City have pur-chased the steam ferry-boat Lew's Burns (formerly chased the steam terry-boat Lew's Burns former, owned at Weston), which will ply regularly from Stoux City, Iewa, across the river to Pacine City, Nebraska. Lett Sieux City at I p. m., on the 19th, reached the Bluffs at I p. m. the next day, 20th—in port, for St. Lauis, the same day, steamer Emma, lost four hours

rived at St. Louis Saturday, 23d, making the round trip, running time, in less than 15 days, making all the principal landings, &c. Distance, over 2,100 miles. [St. Louis Dem. 254].

## THE DRESS REFORM.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune

Sin: What a paper THE TRIBUSE has become! It now criticises Dress as severely as ever it did Diet. But its editors are all men, and it is not strange that they should be able to comprehend the folly of hoops, and should be sensitive to the extravagance of using the best brocade for sweeping, especially if they have daughters. We did not expect to find women among your readers who should have it in their hearts to via dicate the wearing of hoops, but if the reasons which they now urge shall hold them to the custom when it shall no longer be a fashion, we shall at least admire their consistency. But hoops are a very inefficient remedy for the errors in woman's costume. They may allow free locomotion, but they neither preserve cleanliness, nor prevent dampness of skirts, por do they propose to interfere with the extravagant tendencies of the age, or establish simplicity. No, not They fare been "the fashion," and are on the wane. Meanwhile there is a movement in the country which aims to correct all these evils. Of course I refer to Dress Reform Movement

Don't say to yourself "Bloomer," and confere in Don't say to yourself Bloomer, and conjust a your imagination some frightful image, but a woman plainly dressed, and as if she were a walking creature, and the picture is complete. For the benefit of the woman in Michigan who gave such a contemptuous fling at Shaughnes, let me say that they are to meet in Convention in Syracuse the 17th of June to reaffirm their principles and purposes.

We are not aware that THE TRIBUNE has evolved any particular theory or doctrine with regard to Women's Apparel, though we have published communications on that as on other subjects. We see no reason why the Dress Reformers should prescribe the Hoop-wearers, who doubtless consider themselves Dress Reformers after a ashion. Our general idea is that women should, within the limits prescribed by modesty and decorum, dress as they severally may see fit, and agree to differ where they must with charity and good will.

Evass's Rotant Dissen was tested last week

near Bloomingdale, in the presence of a number of spectators. Its weight-1,900 pounds-is serious, but the inventor claimed that it can be materially reduced. It was tried on a stiff soil, which, the owner stated, had been plowed but once in the last twenty years, and then to a depth of five inches only. The Digger, moved by a single span of horses, thoroughly tore up and pulverized the soil to the depth of ten inches, causing it to fall in a shower behind the machine. It was claimed to cut a breadth of three feet; and it was judged by some of those in attendance that a larger machine of this pattern, propelled by four horses, guided by one man, could pulverize the soil to a depth of ten or twelve inches by a breadth four feet, and thus plew six or eight acres per day—the ground being left in a far befter condition than if plowed and harrowed in the ordinary manner. The general verdict of observers was that, though this machine is probably susceptible of improvement, it certainly does more work with the same outlay of power than any plow can do. Whether it is adapted to or may be fied so as to be profitably used on stumpy, rocky, marshy or otherwise difficult land, our reporter does not state; nor have we any report of the precise amount of power required by it. Manifestly, how ever, it was more than would have been employed to turn an ordinary furrow, though it is plausibly contended that the power required to force a plow horizantally through the earth is in good part saved by this machine, which displays twelve rows of steel teeth, moving over six concentric cylinders, or wheels, and thus pressing its full weight on that row of teeth which are in-mediately under it, and so inserted deepest into the earth. But we will not more fully describe this Digger, since it will doubtless be more searching ly tested at the Implement Trials and Fairs of the cu

We close with the statement of a fact indicative of the immense importance of the various efforts now being unde to furnish a more effective substitute for

Bronson Murray, one of the largest farmers in Illinois, who has several thousand acres in crops this year, has suggested and contributed to a premium of \$50,600 for the invention of a practical, successful steam or other improved Piow, requiring only that it shall do the work of preparing the soil for the reception of seed rapidly, even though at no less cost per acre than the same work is now accomplished by the ordinary Plow, the great object desired being celerity, in order that the immense wheat and corn fields of the West may be put in condition and seeded at the most favorable season of the year. Mr. Murray exprethe opinion that if the requisite number of teams and men could be obtained at usual prices, the number of grain and root-producing acres in the West would be doubled in a single year.

A Nicho-Whitping Resulting is a White Man's Member.—Mr. d. v. of proprietor of the Colethorpe House, at Brunswick, was deliberately in undered by Charles Moote, Marshal of that town, on Saturday night hat. The circumstances are briefly as follows: Moore whipped a negro belonging to Mr. Word the aftermoon of that day, whereupon a slight alteration took place—the latter considering the boy as undeserving the punishment. The matter passed off, and was thought nothing of on Wood's part. About 9 o'clock that night, Wood, in company with several gentlemen, was sitting at a table in the front racm of the hotel, when Moore entered and remarked, wood, we had a guarrel this evening, when I was

several gentlemen, was stilling at action at marked, "Wood, we had a justrel this evening, when I was "ensimed; I am now prepared for you." Wood immediately arcse from the table and remarked, "Charlie, we did have a slight difference, but I have thought nothing of it since, and regard the "matter as forgotten." As soon as these words were spoken, Moore drew a pixtol and deliberately shet Wood through the heart. The latter started from the mem and reached the passage, when he fell and expired immediately. Moore left the house and immediately disappeared. The Mayor was soon on the spot, and offered a reward of \$1.000 for the arrest of the murderer, but up to the last accounts, he had not been taken. We have learned these facts from a gentleman who was in the house when the dreadful affair occurred. Mr. Wood was an excellent and most small children. [Savannah Republican, May 20.]

The Republican of the next day records the arrest of Moore. He was caught in Camden County.

of Moore. He was caught in Camden County.

TANKY vz. TANKY.—In 1817, Roger B. Taney, esq., defended a Methodist dergyman in Maryland who had been indicted for attempting to excite insubordination and insurrection among slaves, the basis of the charge being a sermon which he had preached. In the de-

being a sermon which he had preached. In the defeace in Court, Taney said:

"A hard accessity, indeed, compels us to endere the cril of Starces for a time. It was imposed upon us by another nation, while we were yet in a state of endomal vassolane. It cannot be carly or endearly removed. Yet while it continue, it is a blot on our national character, and every real lover of freedom considerably, wiped away; and carnestly looks for the ineam by which this necessary object may be best obtained. And until a chall be accomplished; until the time shall come when we can rount without a blush to the language held in the Declaration of Independence, every friend of humanity will seek to lighten the sailing chain of Slavery, and better, to the utmost of his power, the wretched condition of the slave."

Now, in the year of grace, 1857, Chief-Justice Taney declared that the negro cannot be a citizen, and has no

Now, in the year of grace, 1857, Caterbase Land has no rights which a white man is bound to respect. Judge Taney has lived forty years too long, unless during the balance of his life he does work meet for repentance.

T. J. Wright, a Second Lieutenant of United States.

Dragoons, committed splicide a few days ago at thicago, Illinois. His body was found near Gibson's station—about twenty-six miles south of Chicagowith a bullet through his heart.

Singular Mortality Among Swallows.—For many years past, the chimney swallows have in Spring and Autumn congregated about the old Frisby house in West Springfield, the chimney of which occupies nearly one third of the building. On the 21st and 22t inst., is knowledge swallows were found dead about the premises, and it is supposed that they died of cold and starvation. We have doubts of this, as we have and starvation. We have doubts of this, They were heard of no similar cases in this region. They were heard of no similar cases in this region. They were heard of no similar cases in this region. They were heard in and seen to fly up, flutter in the air, and then fall; and seen to fly up, flutter in the air, and they were poisoned in Lett Sieux City at 1 p. m., on the 19th Fraction of the Bluffs at 1 p. in, the next day. 20th—in port, for St. Lauis, the same day, steamer Emma; lost four hours at the Bluffs, and lay at Nebraska City same night, teached St. Joseph the next day at 2 p. m., 21st. Attended St. Joseph the next day at 2 p. m., 21st. At